The DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POISONS ACTS

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THE DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POISONS ACTS

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1937

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EXPLANATORY.

FEW doctors are fully acquainted with the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act of 1933, or with the 1936 Poisons List and Rules. Many are still none too familiar with their liabilities and responsibilities under the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1932, and the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937.

In the following pages an attempt is made to summarise those parts of these Acts and Rules which specially concern practising doctors; and appended are lists of the drugs and preparations officially named as those with which the Acts are concerned.

Of the drugs named in the official Poisons List, it is those listed in the First and Fourth Schedules with which medical practitioners are principally concerned. It has

been thought well, however, to print the full official Poisons List, divided into its two parts. Substances named in Part I may be sold by retail only by authorised sellers of poisons and only on registered premises. These authorised sellers are registered pharmacists and certain corporate and representative bodies. Poisons in Part II may be retailed to the public only by authorised sellers of poisons or by listed sellers of poisons—that is, persons registered by the local authority for the purpose. These need not be registered pharmacists.

The Poisons Act and the Rules made under it came into operation on May 1st, 1936. The Rules as to labelling became operative only on December 31st, 1936. The Dangerous Drugs Act of 1932 came into operation on July 9th, 1933; and the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937, on July 1st, 1937.

THE POISONS ACT AND THE POISONS RULES.

The Pharmacy and Poisons Act of 1933 and the Poisons Rules laid down in connection therewith concern not only pharmacists and other dealers in poisons, but also prescribing and dispensing medical practitioners. Breach of these rules may involve subjection to severe legal penalties. A list of the poisons to which special restrictions apply (the First Schedule) is printed at the end of this section. There is also appended a list of poisons in the Fourth Schedule. Poisons named in either of these Schedules may be sold by retail only upon a prescription given by a qualified medical practitioner, registered dentist, or registered veterinary surgeon.

A medical practitioner may obtain from any wholesaler or manufacturer, trading in poisons, a supply of poisons not included in the First Schedule, to which special restrictions apply, without any formalities whatever ; but, in order to obtain a supply of a First Schedule substance, (i) he must either :

(*a*) be known to the seller, or to the person in charge of the department of the business through which the sale is effected, to be a person to whom a poison may properly be supplied ; or

(*b*) produce a certificate signed by a householder stating that the applicant is a person to whom the particular poison may properly be supplied, and that the signature on the application is the signature of the applicant. If the certifying householder is not known to the

seller of the poison to be a responsible person of good character, his certificate must be endorsed by a police officer in charge of a police-station, certifying that the householder is known to the police as a responsible person of good character.

(ii) The practitioner must either sign the required entry in the supplier's Poisons Book or give to the supplier before the completion of the sale an order in writing signed by the practitioner himself, stating his name and address, profession, the name and quantity of the article to be supplied and the purpose for which it is required.

(iii) The seller must be reasonably satisfied that the signature is that of the practitioner, that the practitioner is in fact engaged in the profession stated in the order and that the First Schedule substance is one used in that profession.

(iv) If the article sold is sent by post, it must be sent by registered post.

In a case of emergency the poison rules contain an exception to the above requirements enabling the practitioner to obtain a supply of a First Schedule substance on terms similar to those provided in like circumstances by the Dangerous Drugs Act (see page 33).

Poisons supplied by Doctors, Dentists, and Veterinary Surgeons.

As has been stated already, under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, poisons may only be sold by authorised sellers of poisons or listed sellers of Part II poisons as the case may be; but from this limitation are excepted:

(i) The supply of a medicine by a duly qualified medical practitioner for the purposes of medical treatment.

(ii) The supply of a medicine by a registered dentist for the purposes of dental treatment, or

(iii) The supply of a medicine by a registered veterinary surgeon for the purposes of animal treatment. Dispensing practitioners must comply with certain requirements in the matter of labelling and of record-keeping. If a medicine contains a poison included in the First Schedule the bottle containing it must be distinctly labelled with the doctor's name and address. In the case of a liniment lotion or other liquid for external application, the bottle must be labelled with the name of the article (e.g. "The Liniment") and the words, "For external use only."

Within twenty-four hours of the day on which such a medicine is supplied, the practitioner must enter in a book which he uses regularly for the purpose (such as his day book) the following particulars:

(*a*) The date on which he supplied the medicine.

(*b*) The ingredients and quantity of the medicine supplied.

(*c*) The name of the person to whom he supplied the medicine.

Beyond the direction that the container in which a poison is stored must be impervious to the poison, there are no regulations affecting the storage of poisons in the surgery of a doctor, dentist or veterinary surgeon.

These requirements do not apply to a medicine which is administered by a practitioner personally to his patient, e.g. a tablet, given to or left with a patient by a doctor when attending him personally; nor do they apply to a medicine administered directly by a veterinary surgeon to an animal.

Fourth Schedule Poisons: Additional Rules.

Certain additional regulations apply to Fourth Schedule poisons. When a prescription for medicines containing such is given by a doctor, it must contain the full signature and the address of the prescriber, the name and address of the patient, the names and the quantities of ingredients, including the dose and the total amount of the finished product to be supplied, and the date. There must also be a statement on the prescription indicating the number of times the prescription may be dispensed if it is to be dispensed more than once. If the practitioner directs that it may be dispensed a certain number of times or at certain intervals it may be dispensed only in accordance with the direction.

A dentist's prescription for Fourth Schedule poisons must in

addition contain the words, "For dental treatment only." A veterinary surgeon's prescription must fulfil all the requirements demanded of a doctor, but instead of the name and address of the patient he must insert the name and address of the person to whom the medicine is to be delivered. He must also add the words, "For animal treatment only."

It will be seen that there is no prohibition, as there is with scheduled "Dangerous Drugs", of a repeat prescription being dispensed more than three times. If a doctor states on a prescription including a Fourth Schedule poison, "to be repeated as required", the patient may obtain repeats indefinitely. The official Home Office Memorandum lays it down that the question whether a practitioner may properly issue a prescription upon which a drug can be obtained indefinitely, is one for the practi-

tioner himself to decide in the light of the circumstances of the case. The Memorandum further quotes from the recommendations of the Poisons Board the following relevant passage : " It frequently happens that these drugs are genuinely required over long periods of time, e.g. phenobarbitone in cases of epilepsy, and it would create an unnecessary hardship for the patient to be compelled to incur frequent medical fees merely in order to renew the prescription.

" On the other hand, to place no limit upon the number of times a prescription may be dispensed would be to frustrate the whole purpose of the restrictions, at least in so far as the danger of cumulative poison is concerned, as the holder of a prescription could, in that event, at any time and throughout his life, take the drug irrespective of the medical requirements of his condition and without

medical supervision. For example, most of the recorded fatalities from the barbiturates appear to have been caused by drugs obtained in this way. The question whether and for how long a patient should be permitted to obtain supplies upon the prescription should, we consider, be left to the doctor in charge of the case to decide, and we recommend that the prescription should not be permitted to be dispensed more than once unless the prescriber specifically authorises it and then only for such number of times and at such periods as may be directed on the prescription."

The Poisons Act and Rules in Relation to Hospitals.

Hospitals, Infirmaries and Dispensaries maintained by public authorities or by charity, as well as other institutions and veterinary

hospitals, are relieved from some of the provisions of the Act and Rules so long as the following are observed. Medicines containing poisons may be supplied for out-patients only by a medical practitioner or on a medical prescription (or, in the case of veterinary hospitals, on the prescription of a registered veterinary surgeon). A record must be kept of the supply to out-patients of any First Schedule poison, such record to state the name and quantity of the substance supplied, the date on which the substance was supplied, the name and address of the person to whom it was supplied, and the name of the person who supplied the substance or who gave the prescription upon which it was supplied. A medicine for an out-patient must be labelled with the name and address of the Institution, and, if it is not a medicine for internal treatment, with the words,

" Poison—for external use only," together with the name of the article (e.g. " The Liniment ").

Special requirements are specified in regard to the control and supply of poisons inside all hospitals, nursing homes and other similar institutions. Such institutions are divided into two categories—those in which medicines are dispensed in a separate pharmaceutical department in charge of a person appointed for that purpose, and those in which there is no such department. In institutions belonging to the first category, a poison may not be issued from that department (except in cases of emergency) for use in the wards, operating theatres or other sections of the institution except upon a written order signed by a duly qualified medical practitioner, registered dentist or by a sister or nurse in charge of a ward, theatre or other section of the institution.

The container of the medicine must be labelled with the words describing its contents, and, in the case of First Schedule substances, with a distinguishing mark indicating that the substance is to be stored in a cupboard reserved solely for the storage of poisons. In such institutions all poisons other than those issued for use within the institution must be stored in the dispensing or pharmaceutical department.

In institutions not having a special dispensing department, all poisons, other than those issued for use within the institutions, must be stored in charge of a person (such as the matron of a nursing home) appointed for the purpose by the governing body or person in control of the institution. All First Schedule poisons must be stored in a cupboard or drawer or on a shelf reserved solely for the storage of poisons; and the con-

tainers should be distinguishable by touch from the containers of articles other than poisons. All places where poisons are stored in institutions must be inspected at regular intervals not exceeding three months by a pharmacist or by some other person appointed for the purpose by the governing body of the institution.

List of Substances to which the Special Restrictions Apply: First Schedule Poisons.

Alkaloids, the following; their salts, simple or complex;

Acetyldihydrocodeinone.

Aconite, alkaloids of, except substances containing less than 0·02 per cent. of the alkaloids of aconite.

Apomorphine except substances containing less than 0·2 per cent. of apomorphine.

Atropine except substances containing less than 0.15 per cent. of atropine.

Belladonna, alkaloids of, except substances containing less than 0·15 per cent. of the alkaloids of belladonna calculated as hyoscyamine.

Benzoylmorphine.

Benzylmorphine.

Brucine except substances containing less than 0·2 per cent. of brucine.

Calabar bean, alkaloids of

Coca, alkaloids of, except substances containing less than 0·1 per cent. of the alkaloids of coca.

Cocaine except substances containing less than 0·1 per cent. of cocaine.

Codeine except substances containing less than 1 per cent. of codeine.

Alkaloids—*contd.*

Colchicine except substances containing less than 0·5 per cent. of colchicine.

Coniine except substances containing less than 0·1 per cent. of coniine.

Cotarnine except substances containing less than 0·2 per cent. of cotarnine.

Curarine.

Diacetylmorphine.

Dihydrocodeinone.

Dihydrohydroxycodeinone.

Dihydromorphine.

Dihydromorphinone.

Ecgonine except substances containing less than 0·1 per cent. of ecgonine.

Emetine except substances containing less than 1 per cent. of emetine.

Ergot, alkaloids of

Ethylmorphine except substances containing less than 0·2 per cent. of ethylmorphine.

Gelsemium, alkaloids of, except substances containing less than 0·1 per cent. of the alkaloids of gelsemium.

Homatropine except substances containing less than 0·15 per cent. of homatropine.

Hyoscine except substances containing less than 0·15 per cent. of hyoscine.

Hyoscyamine except substances containing less than 0·15 per cent. of hyoscyamine.

Jaborandi, alkaloids of, except substances containing less than 0·5 per cent. of the alkaloids of jaborandi.

Lobelia, alkaloids of, except substances containing less than

0·5 per cent. of the alkaloids of lobelia.

Morphine except substances containing less than 0·2 per cent. of morphine calculated as anhydrous morphine.

Nicotine.

Papaverine except substances containing less than 1 per cent. of papaverine.

Pomegranate, alkaloids of, except substances containing less than 0·5 per cent. of the alkaloids of pomegranate.

Quebracho, alkaloids of

Sabadilla, alkaloids of, except substances containing less than 1 per cent. of the alkaloids of sabadilla.

Solanaceous alkaloids, not otherwise included in this Schedule,

except substances containing less than 0·15 per cent. of solanaceous alkaloids calculated as hyoscyamine.

Stavesacre, alkaloids of, except substances containing less than 0·2 per cent. of the alkaloids of stavesacre.

Strychnine, except substances containing less than 0·2 per cent. of strychnine.

Thebaine except substances containing less than 1 per cent. of thebaine.

Veratrum, alkaloids of, except substances containing less than 1 per cent. of the alkaloids of veratrum.

Yohimba, alkaloids of

Allylisopropylacetylurea.

Amidopyrine ; its salts.

Amino-alcohols, esterified with benzoic acid, phenylacetic acid, phenyloproionic acid, cinnamic acid

or the derivatives of these acids, except in substances containing less than 10 per cent. of the esterified amino-alcohols.

Antimonial poisons except substances containing less than the equivalent of 1 per cent. of antimony trioxide.

Arsenical poisons except substances containing less than the equivalent of 0·01 per cent. of arsenic trioxide.

Barbituric acid ; its salts ; derivatives of barbituric acid ; their salts ; compounds of barbituric acid, its salts, its derivatives, their salts, with any other substance.

Barium, salts of

Cannabis ; the resin of cannabis ; extracts of cannabis ; tinctures of cannabis ; cannabin tannate.

Cantharidin except substances containing less than 0·01 per cent. of cantharidin.

Cantharidates except substances containing less than the equivalent of 0·01 per cent. of cantharidin.

Digitalis, glycosides of, except substances containing less than 1 unit of activity (as defined in the British Pharmacopoeia) in 2 grams of the substance.

Dinitrocesols ; dinitronaphthols ; dinitrophenols ; dinitrothymols.

Ergot ; extracts of ergot ; tinctures of ergot.

Guanidines, the following : polymethylene diguanidines, diparaanisyl-phenetyl guanidine.

Hydrocyanic acid except substances containing less than 0·1 per cent. of mercuric acid (HCN); cyanides except substances containing less than the equivalent of 0·1 per cent., weight in weight, of hydrocyanic acid (HCN) ; double cyanides of mercury and zinc.

Lead, compounds of, with acids from fixed oils.

Mercuric chloride except substances containing less than 1 per cent. of mercuric chloride; mercuric iodide except substances containing less than 2 per cent. of mercuric iodide; nitrates of mercury except substances containing less than the equivalent of 3 per cent., weight in weight, of mercury (Hg); potassio-mercuric iodides except substances containing less than the equivalent of 1 per cent. of mercuric iodide; organic compounds of mercury except substances containing less than the equivalent of 0·2 per cent., weight in weight, of mercury (Hg).

Metanitrophenol; orthonitrophenol; paranitrophenol.

Nux vomica except substances containing less than 0·2 per cent. of strychnine.

Opium except substances containing 0·2 per cent. of morphine calculated as anhydrous morphine.

Ouabain.

Oxycinchoninic acid, derivatives of; their salts; their esters.

Phenetidylphenacetin.

Phenylcinchoninic acid; salicylcinchoninic acid; their salts; their esters.

Phenylethylhydantoin; its salts; its acyl derivatives; their salts.

Picrotoxin.

Savin, oil of

Strophanthus, glycosides of

Thallium, salts of

Tribomethyl alcohol.

Poisons in the Fourth Schedule.

Under the new rules the following substances *and any preparation containing them* may be sold retail

only upon a prescription given by a registered medical practitioner, a registered dentist, or a registered veterinary surgeon :

Amidopyrine ; its salts.

Barbituric acid ; its salts ; derivatives of barbituric acid ; their salts ; compounds of barbituric acid ; its salts, its derivatives, their salts, with any other substance.

Dinitrocresols; dinitronaphthols; dinitrophenols; dinitrothymols.

Phenylcinchoninic acid; salicylcinchoninic acid ; their salts ; their esters.

Sulphonal ; alkyl sulphonals.

The following is a list of some of the substances coming within the Fourth Schedule in the forms in which they are usually prescribed.

Acitophasan.	Allobarbitone.
Agotan.	Allonal.
Alepsal.	Amidophen.
Algodorm.	Amidopyrine.

Amytal.
Anegrine.
Angiolysin.
Anotal.
Arcanol.
Asciatine.
Atocin.
Atophan.
Atophanyl.
Atoquinol.

Barbital.
Barbitone and soluble barbitone.
Barbituric acid.
Benzedo compound.

Cafinal.
Chineonal.
Chloroxyl.
Cibalgin.
Cinchophen.
Cinchosal.
Codeonal.
Compral.
Creslumin.
Cyclobarbital.

Dekrysil.
Dial.
Dialecetin.
Diallylbarbituric acid.
Dibromin.
Didial.
Diethylbarbituric acid.
Diethylamonylurea.
Dinitrocresols : dinitronaphthols, dinitrophenols, dinitrothymols.
Diogenal.
Dismenol.
Disulphamin.
Ditonal.

Ephepyrin.
Eupaco.
Euvalerol elixir B.
Evipan.

Gardan.
Gardenal.
Gorun cachets.

Hebaral sodium.
Hemypnone.
Hypnogen.

Ipral.

Leucotropin.
Luminal.

Malonal.
Malonurea.
Medinal.

Merbaphen.
Methyl-
sulphonal.
Nembutal.
Neocinchophen.
Neonal.
Neophenoquin.
Neoquinophan.
Neurinase.
Novasurol.
Novatophan.
Optalidon.
Optinoktin.
Pentobarbital.
Pernocton.
Phanodorm.
Phenobarbital.
Phenobarbitone.
Phenoquin.
Phenylcin-
choninic acid.
Phenyl-ethyl-
barbituric acid.
Prominal.
Proponal.
Pyramidon.
Quadro-nox.
Quinophan.
Rutonal.
Salicylcin-
choninic acid.
Sandoptal.
Sciatago.
Sedal.
Sinepan.
Somnacetin.
Somnifaine.
Somnifene.
Somnosal.
Sonalgin.
Soneryl.
Sulphonal; alkyl
sulphonals.
Tetronal.
Theogardenal.
Theominal.
Theotone.
Tolysin.
Trigemin.
Trional.
Veramon.
Veronal.
Veronigen.
Veropyron.

THE DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT.

The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1932, amending the Acts of 1920 to 1925, came into operation in 1933. Further drugs were added to the previous official lists of dangerous drugs; and alterations were made in the list of preparations exempted from the Regulations. The list of Dangerous Drugs at present officially operative, and also the list of "Preparations Excepted", are appended to this section.

The Purchase of Supplies.

A doctor is legally entitled to be in possession of "Dangerous Drugs" only in so far as they are needed in the practice of his profession. In order to obtain a supply of any drug in the list the doctor

must be either known to the supplier (whether retail or wholesale) or introduced by someone known to the supplier. He must, in addition, either sign a " Poison Book " in person, or send a written signed order, giving his name, his address, and the name and quantity of the preparation required, supplemented by a statement that the drug is needed for use in his practice. In cases of emergency, the supplier may act on a telephone or other message, if he is reasonably convinced of the genuineness of the emergency and of the identity of the purchaser ; provided that on delivery of the drug he receives from the doctor the necessary signed order or a promise that he will receive it within twenty-four hours. If Dangerous Drugs are sent by post, they must be sent by registered post. If a messenger is sent by the doctor to obtain the drug, he must be given a written

authority (specifying the messenger's name) signed by the doctor, to receive the drug on the doctor's behalf.

Register.

Doctors are by law compelled to keep records of purchases, and supplies of dangerous drugs in defined form. A separate register or part of a register must be kept for each of the drugs. Each entry must be made within twenty-four hours of the day on which a supply has been obtained or dispensed. A doctor is not obliged to keep a register of drugs administered to patients by himself personally or under his direct personal supervision and in his presence.

The form of the register must be as follows:

Date on which received	Name Address of person from whom obtained	Amount obtained	Form in which obtained

Similar registers or parts of a register must be kept for each drug dispensed in the following form:

Date of transaction	Name Address of person to whom dispensed	Authority of person to whom article dispensed to be in possession thereof	Amount supplied	Form in which supplied	In case of supply on a prescription the ingredients of the prescription

All registers and records must be kept available for inspection by any authorised inspector at any time without notice. The inspection is carried out by medical officers acting under the instructions of the Ministry of Health. Serious penalties may be imposed if records are not correctly kept. Inadvertence is not recognised as an excuse.

Prescriptions.

Any prescription for "Dangerous Drugs" must be in writing, must state the name and address of the patient, must state the total amount (not the percentage) of the dangerous drug supplied, must be signed with the usual signature of the prescribing doctor, and be dated by him; and must bear the address of the prescribing doctor, except in the case of N.H.I. prescriptions on the official forms. The prescription may only be given when required for purposes of medical

treatment. In the case of a preparation contained in the British Pharmacopoeia, the British Pharmaceutical Codex, or the Drug Tariff issued by the Ministry of Health for N.H.I. purposes, it is sufficient to state on the prescription the total amount of the preparation to be supplied, and not of the scheduled "dangerous" ingredient contained in it (morphine, cocaine, etc.).

A chemist may not dispense a prescription containing dangerous drugs unless he knows the doctor's signature and has no doubt of its genuineness. Such a prescription must not be dispensed more than once, unless the prescription indicates in the doctor's writing that it may be dispensed two or three times at specified intervals. In no case may such a prescription be dispensed more than three times.

The Poisons List as confirmed December 1935.

Part I.

Acetanilide ; alkyl acetanilides.
Alkali fluorides other than those specified in Part II of this list.
Alkaloids, the following ; their salts simple or complex :—

Acetyldihydrocodeinone ; its esters.
Aconite, alkaloids of
Apomorphine.
Atropine.

Belladonna, alkaloids of
Benzoylmorphine.
Benzylmorphine.
Brucine.

Calabar bean, alkaloids of
Coca, alkaloids of
Cocaine.
Codeine.
Colchicine.
Coniine.

Alkaloids—*contd.*

Cotarnine.
Curarine.

Diacetylmorphine.
Dihydrocodeinone ; its esters.
Dihydrohydroxycodeinone ; its esters.
Dihydromorphine ; its esters.
Dihydromorphinone ; its esters.

Ecgonine ; its esters.
Emetine.
Ephedra, alkaloids of
Ergot, alkaloids of
Ethylmorphine.

Gelsemium, alkaloids of

Homatropine.
Hyoscine.
Hyocyamine.

Jaborandi, alkaloids of

Lobelia, alkaloids of

Morphine.

Papaverine.
Pomegranate, alkaloids of

Quebracho, alkaloids of, other than the alkaloids of red quebracho.

Sabadilla, alkaloids of

Solanaceous alkaloids not otherwise included in this list.

Stavesacre, alkaloids of

Strychnine.

Thebaine.

Veratrum, alkaloids of

Yohimba, alkaloids of

Allylisopropylacetylurea.

Amidopyrine ; its salts.

Amino-alcohols, esterified with benzoic acid, phenylacetic acid, phenylpropionic acid, cinnamic acid or the derivatives of these acids.

Amyl nitrite.

Antimony, chlorides of ; oxides of antimony ; sulphides of anti-

mony; antimonates; antimonites; organic compounds of antimony.

Arsenical substances, the following except those specified in Part II of this list:—arsenic, halides of; oxides of arsenic; arsenates; arsenites; organic compounds of arsenic.

Barbituric acid; its salts; derivatives of barbituric acid; their salts; compounds of barbituric acid, its salts, its derivatives, their salts, with any other substance.

Barium, salts of, other than barium sulphate and the salts of barium specified in Part II of this list.

Butyl chloral hydrate.

Cannabis (the dried flowering or fruiting tops of cannabis sativa Linn.); the resin of cannabis; extracts of cannabis; tinctures of cannabis; cannabin tannate.

Cantharadin; cantharidates.

Chloral formamide.
Chloral hydrate.
Chloroform.
Creosote obtained from wood.
Croton, oil of

Digitalis, glycosides of; other active principles of digitalis.
Dinitro cresols; dinitronaphthols; dinitrophenols; dinitrothymols.

Elaterin.
Ergot (the sclerotia of any species of claviceps); extracts of ergot, tinctures of ergot.
Erithrityl tetranitrate.

Glyceryl trinitrate.
Guanidines, the following:—polymethylene diguanidines, diparaanisylph enetyl guanidine.

Hydrocyanic acid; cyanides; double cyanides of mercury and zinc.

Insulin.

Lead acetates; compounds of lead with acids from fixed oils.

Mannityl hexanitrate.

Mercury, oxides of; nitrates of mercury; mercuric ammonium chlorides; potassio-mercuric iodides; mercuric oxycyanides; mercuric thiocyanate.

Metanitrophenol; orthonitrophenol; paranitrophenol.

Nux vomica.

Opium.

Orthocaine; its salts.

Ouabain.

Oxalic acid; metallic oxalates other than potassium quadroxalate.

Oxycinchoninic acid; derivatives of; their salts; their esters.

Para-amino-benzoic acid, esters of; their salts.

Phenetidylphenacetin.

Phenols (any member of the series of phenols of which the first member is phenol and of which the molecular composition varies from member to member by

one atom of carbon and two atoms of hydrogen) except in substances containing less than sixty per cent., weight in weight, of phenols ; compounds of phenol with a metal except in substances containing less than the equivalent of sixty per cent., weight in weight, of phenols.

Phenylcinchoninic acid ; salicyl cinchoninic acid ; their salts ; their esters.

Phenylethylhydantoin ; its salts ; its acyl derivatives ; their salts.

Phosphorus yellow.

Picric acid.

Picrotoxin.

Pituitary gland, the active principles of

Savin, oil of

Strophanthus ; glycosides of strophanthus.

Sulphonal ; alkyl sulphonals.

Suprarenal gland, the active principles of ; their salts.

Thallium, salts of
Thyroid gland, the active principles of; their salts.
Tribromethyl alcohol.

Part II.

Ammonia.
Arsenical substances, the following:
- Arsenic sulphides.
- Arsenious oxides.
- Calcium arsenates.
- Calcium arsenites.
- Copper acetoarsenites.
- Copper arsenates.
- Copper arsenites.
- Lead arsenates.
- Potassium arsenites.
- Sodium arsenates.
- Sodium arsenites.
- Sodium thioarsenates.

Barium, salts of, the following:
- Barium carbonate.
- Barium silicofluoride.

Formaldehyde.

Hydrochloric acid.

Hydrofluoric acid; potassium fluoride; sodium fluoride; sodium silico-fluoride.

Mercuric fluoride; mercuric iodide; organic compounds of mercury.

Nicotine; its salts.

Nitric acid.

Nitrobenzene.

Phenols as defined in Part I of this list in substances containing less than sixty per cent., weight in weight, of phenols; compounds of phenol with a metal in substances containing less than the equivalent of sixty per cent., weight in weight, of phenols.

Phenylene diamines; toluene diamines; their salts.

Potassium hydroxide.

Potassium quadroxalate.

Sodium hydroxide.

Sulphuric acid.

DANGEROUS DRUGS.

The following is the official list of drugs to which the Act applies:

(*a*) medicinal opium.

(*b*) any extract or tincture of Indian hemp;

(*c*) morphine and its salts, and diacetylmorphine (commonly known as diamorphine or heroin) and the other esters of morphine and their respective salts;

(*d*) cocaine (including synthetic cocaine) and ecgonine and their respective salts, and the esters of ecgonine and their respective salts;

(*e*) Any solution or dilution of morphine or cocaine or their salts in an inert substance whether liquid or solid, containing any proportion of morphine or cocaine, and any preparation, admixture, extract or

other substance (not being such a solution or dilution as aforesaid) containing not less than one-fifth per cent. of morphine or one-tenth per cent. of cocaine or of ecgonine ;

(*f*) Any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of diacetylmorphine ;

(*g*) dihydrohydroxycodeinone dihydrocodeinone, dihydromorphinone, acetyldihydrocodeinone, dihydromorphine, their esters and the salts of any of these substances and of their esters, morphine-N-oxide(commonly known as genomorphine) the morphine-N-oxide derivatives, and any other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives ;

(*h*) thebaine and its salts, and (with the exception of methylmorphine, commonly known as codeine, and ethylmorphine,

commonly known as dionin, and their respective salts, benzyl-morphine and the other ethers of morphine and their respective salts ;

(*i*) any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of any of the substances mentioned in paragraph (*g*) or in paragraph (*h*) of this subsection.

For the purpose of the foregoing provision the expression "ecgonine" means laevo-ecgonine and includes any derivatives of ecgonine from which it may be recovered industrially, and the percentage in the case of morphine shall be calculated as in respect of anhydrous morphine.

Thus any mixture containing in each drachm not more than 11 minims of Tr. Opii, 15 minims of Liq. Morph. Hyd. or 16 minims of Liq. Morph. Acetate does not come under the provisions of the Act.

Preparations Excepted.

The following preparations, though they come within the Act, are specially exempted from the Regulations, and may be bought and sold in Great Britain in the same way as ordinary "poisons" under the Pharmacy and Poison Act.

Cereoli Iodoformi et morphinae, B.P.C.
Emp. Opii, B.P. 1898.
Lin. Opii, B.P. 1914.
Lin. Opii Ammon, B.P.C.
Pasta Arsenicalis, B.P.C.
Pil. Hydrarg. c. Opio, B.P.C.
Pil. Ipecac c. Scilla, B.P. 1914.
Pil. Plumbi c. Opio, B.P. 1914.
Pil. Digitalis et Opii Co., B.P.C.
Pil. Hydrarg. c. Cret et Opii, B.P.C.
Pulv. Cretae Aromat. c. Opio, B.P. 1932.
Pulv. Ipecac Co., B.P. 1914.
Pulv. Ipecac et Opii, B.P. 1932.

Pulv. Kino Co., B.P. 1914.
Suppos. Plumbi Co., B.P. 1914.
Suppos. Plumbi c. Opio B.P. 1932.
Ung. Gallae c. Opio B.P. 1914.
Tablettae Plumbi c. Opio B.P.C.
Ung. Gallae Co. B.P.C.
Elizir Diamorphinae et Terpini c. Apomorphina B.P.C.
Linctus Diamorphinae Camphoratus B.P.C.
Linctus Diamorphinae c. Ipecacuanha B.P.C.
Linctus Diamorphinae et Scillae B.P.C.
Linctus Diamorphinae et Thymol B.P.C.
Mixtures of Emp. Opii B.P. 1898 with other plasters of the British Pharmacopoeia 1914 and 1932, and of the British Pharmaceutical Codex.
Mixtures of Lin. Opii B.P. 1914 with other liniments of the British Pharmacopoeia 1914 and 1932, and of the British Pharmaceutical Codex.

Mixtures of Lin. Opii Ammon, B.P.C. with other liniments of the British Pharmacopoeia 1914 and 1932, and of the British Pharmaceutical Codex.

Mixture of Pulv. Ipecac Co., B.P. 1914 and of Pulv. Ipecac et Opii B.P. 1932, with any of the following :

Hydrarg. c. Cret B.P. 1914 and 1932.
Acetylsalicylic Acid.
Phenacetin.
Quinine and its Salts.
Sodium Bi-carbonate.

Mixtures of Ung. Gallae c. Opii B.P. 1914 and of Ung. Gallae Co., B.P.C., with other ointments and plasters of the British Pharmacopoeia 1914 and 1932, and of the British Pharmaceutical Codex.

Only by Trial and Experiment can a just opinion of the quality of ENO'S "Fruit Salt" be formed.

ENO'S "Fruit Salt" is a pleasant effervescent, saline laxative, consisting essentially of combinations of alkalies with fruit acids. Salts such as sulphate of soda and the magnesium compounds are excluded. The best obtainable raw materials alone are used, and the product is analysed by our chemists at every stage of manufacture. Its agreeable taste owes nothing to artificial sweetening or flavouring agents. The utmost care is taken to ensure complete and uniform solubility; and this takes place without any stirring or shaking. It is claimed that in ENO'S "Fruit Salt" we have a palatable and thoroughly efficient agent for the removal of excessive intestinal bacteria, and of those protein decomposition products to which so much illness—minor and major—is ultimately due.

A sample Bottle of ENO'S "Fruit Salt" will be sent free to any Medical man upon application to J. C. ENO, Limited, 160 Piccadilly, London, W. 1.

If medical practitioners will send us the names and addresses of professional friends to whom they think "The Dangerous Drugs and Poisons Acts" would be of interest, we shall be pleased to forward them copies. Address:

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